one ampul was found to contain nothing but water and the remainder of said ampuls contained less sodium salicylate and less sodium iodide than the amount declared.

On February 13, 1940, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of $1,200, i. e., $200 on each of six counts.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30988. Adulteration and misbranding of santal oil capsules. U. S. v. 6,720 5-Minim Capsules, 4,700 5-Minim Capsules, and 840 10-Minim Capsules of Santal Oil. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 42377, 42436, 42437. Sample Nos. 25238-D, 25241-D, 25242-D.)

This product was labeled to indicate that it was oil of santal; whereas it contained a derivative of phthalic acid, a benzyl compound, and terpineol, substances foreign to oil of santal.

On May 13 and 23, 1938, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 11,420 5-minim capsules and 840 10-minim capsules of santal oil at New York, N. Y.; alleging that 6,720 5-minim capsules of the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 29, 1935, by Gelatin Products Co. from Detroit, Mich., and that the remainder had been shipped on or about April 25, 1938, by Levy Drugs, Inc., from Tampa, Fla.; and charging that the former shipment was misbranded and that the latter shipment was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The former shipment was labeled in part: "Capsules * * * Santal Oil, U. S. P. * * * (Pure) (East India) * * * Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories Distributors"; the latter shipment was labeled in part: "Capsules * * * Santal Oil (Pure) (East India) * * * Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories * * * New York, N. Y. Sole Distributors."

The Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories, the firm in possession of the goods at the time of seizure, was not the producer but was the distributor and held guaranties from the firm from which the drug was purchased that it was not adulterated or misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. In compliance with instructions from the distributor the oil had been delivered by the firm from which it was purchased, to certain firms for capsulation, which firms shipped it in interstate commerce, as alleged in the libels.

The shipment from Detroit was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Santal Oil * * * Santal Oil U. S. P. * * * (Pure) (East India)," was false and misleading since the article was not santal oil of U. S. P. quality in that it did not have the characteristic odor of santal oil, it was not soluble in 70 percent alcohol, and it contained a benzyl compound, a derivative of phthalic acid, and terpineol.

The shipment from Tampa was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Santal Oil (Pure) (East India)," since it was not the volatile oil distilled with steam from the dried heartwood of *Santalum album* Linné, in that it contained a derivative of phthalic acid, a benzyl compound, and terpineol. The said shipment was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Santal Oil (Pure) (East India)," was false and misleading.

On December 9, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30989. Adulteration and misbranding of chloral hydrate compound, Collyrium (eye lotion), Haglogen, solution of sodium cacodylate, and bichloride tablets. U. S. v. Clifford V. Haver, Louis A. Merillat, Mrs. Myrtle Mary Haver, and William Earl Cahill, trading as a business trust under the name of the Haver-Glover Laboratories. Plea of guilty on behalf of the company; fine $260. Plea of nolo contendere by Louis A. Merillat; fine $20. (F. & D. No. 42656. Sample Nos. 15393-D, 15395-D, 15397-D, 15399-D, 15703-D, 15719-D.)

This case involved the following products: Chloral hydrate compound which contained smaller proportions of chloral hydrate and potassium than those declared; Collyrium (eye lotion) which contained smaller proportions of sulfate of zinc, boracic acid, and procaine than those declared; Haglogen the labeling of which bore false and misleading representations regarding its effectiveness as an antiseptic and disinfectant, and false and fraudulent curative and thera-

peutic claims; sodium cacodylate which contained a smaller proportion of sodium dimethylarsenate than that declared; and bichloride tablets which contained smaller proportions of corrosive sublimate and ammonium chloride than those declared.

On June 5, 1939, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Clifford V. Haver, Louis A. Merillat, Mrs. Myrtle Mary Haver, and William Earl Cahill, trading as the Haver-Glover Laboratories, a business trust existing under the laws of the State of Missouri and doing business at Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment within the period from on or about August 20, 1937, to on or about February 10, 1938, from the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska of quantities of the above-named drugs, which were adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Bacteriological examination of Haglogen showed that it was not an antiseptic and disinfectant when used as directed.

The chloral hydrate compound was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each fluid ounce was represented to contain 120 grains of chloral hydrate and 120 grains of potassium bromide; whereas each fluid ounce contained not more than 108.3 grains of chloral hydrate, and not more than 107.5 grains of potassium bromide. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Each Fluid ounce contains Chloral hydrate 120 gr. Potassium bromide 120 gr.," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading since the article contained less chloral hydrate and potassium bromide than declared.

The Collyrium (eye lotion) was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to contain 3 percent of zinc sulfate, 10 percent of boracic acid, and 1 percent of procaine; whereas it contained not more than 2.52 percent of zinc sulfate, not more than 6.0 percent of boracic acid, and not more than 0.38 percent of procaine. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Contains: Sulph. of zinc. * * * 3% Boracic Acid * * * 10% Procaine 1%," borne on the carton and bottle label, were false and misleading since it contained less sulfate of zinc, less boracic acid, and less procaine than declared.

The Haglogen was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be an antiseptic and disinfectant when used as directed; whereas it was not an antiseptic and disinfectant when used as directed. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Haglogen is * * * antiseptic, disinfectant * * * Dilute one-half ounce to a pint for washing, irrigating or douching wounds or body cavities. The dose of this dilution internally is one to two ounces repeated ad libitum," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading since the article was not an antiseptic and disinfectant when used as directed. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as an antiseptic and disinfectant and effective in the treatment of septic, putrid, catarrhal, and gangrenous processes in wounds and mucous membranes; and effective as a wash, irrigant, or douche for wounds or body cavities.

The sodium cacodylate solution (2 shipments) was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that the product in one of the shipments was represented to contain in each 10 cubic centimeters 45 grains of sodium dimethylarsenate and the product in the other shipment was represented to contain 90 grains of sodium dimethylarsenate in each 10 cubic centimeters; whereas the former contained not more than 37.4 grains and the latter contained not more than 82.8 grains of sodium dimethylarsenate in each 10 cubic centimeters. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Each 10 c. c. contains: 45 grs. Sodium Dimethylarsenate" and "Each 10 c. c. contains: 90 grs. Sodium Dimethylarsenate," borne on the bottle label, were false and misleading, since the article in each case contained less sodium dimethylarsenate than the amount declared.

The bichloride tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each of the tablets was represented to contain 7.3 grains of corrosive

sublimate and 7.7 grains of ammonium chloride; whereas they contained not more than 6.0 grains of corrosive sublimate, and not more than 5.2 grains of ammonium chloride. Misbranding was alleged in that the statement, "Each Tablet contains: Corrosive Sublimate 7.3 gr. Ammonium Chloride 7.7 gr.," borne on the bottle labels, was false and misleading, since the article contained less corrosive sublimate and ammonium chloride than the amounts declared.

On June 12, 1939, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the Haver-Glover Laboratories, the court imposed a fine of $260 against the said company. On January 22, 1940, Louis A. Merillat entered a plea of nolo contendere and was fined $20.

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

30990. Adulteration and misbranding of Elixir Ferro-Quin With Strychnia and Calcigol With Iodine Tablets. Misbranding of Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Compound, V. E. T. Skin Remedy, Dermatans Tablets, Pancreatone Capsules, and Meth-O-Sol (liniment). U. S. v. George T. Lambert, David Periera, and George D. Lambert (The Crescent-Kelvan Co.). Pleas of nolo contendere. Fines, $250. (F. & D. No. 42657. Sample Nos. 9901-D, 29929-D, 29930-D, 30049-D, 30050-D, 30051-D, 30248-D.)

This action involved shipments of Ferro-Quin With Strychnia that contained less tincture of ferric citrochloride than the amount declared; V. E. T. Skin Remedy the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and also failed to bear a declaration of the alcohol present; Dermatans that contained arsenic sulfide in excess of the amount declared on the label: Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Compound the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and false and misleading statements indicating that it was of pharmacopoeial standard and contained a significant amount of lithium; Pancreatone the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and false and misleading representations regarding its constituents; Meth-O-Sol the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims; and Calcigol With Iodine the labeling of which bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and false and misleading representations regarding its content of iodine.

On April 14, 1939, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against George T. Lambert, David Periera, and George D. Lambert, trading as the Crescent-Kelvan Co., a business trust, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, within the period from on or about July 16, 1937, to on or about July 16, 1938, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of New Jersey and Delaware of quantities of the above-named drugs which were misbranded and portions of which were also adulterated.

Analysis showed that the V. E. T. Skin Remedy consisted of water, alcohol, a gum, and a very small amount of phenol, that the Cholax Brand Pulvis Effervescens Sodii Phosphatis Compound consisted essentially of sulfates and phosphates of sodium and magnesium and a trace of lithium, with citric acid and tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate as an effervescent base; that the Pancreatone consisted essentially of compounds of arsenic, manganese, and strychnine, animal substance (possibly pancreas), and plant material including gentian; that the Meth-O-Sol contained camphor, methyl salicylate, and oleoresin of capsicum with turpentine and croton oil indicated; and that the Calcigol contained a maximum of 0.0309 grain of iodine per tablet.

The Ferro-Quin With Strychnia was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold since each ounce of the article was represented to contain 40 minims of tincture of ferric citrochloride, whereas each ounce of the article contained not more than 30.9 minims of ferric citrochloride. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Each ounce represents * * * Tr. Ferric Citro Chloride 40 Min.," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

The V. E. T. Skin Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that it contained alcohol but the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol that it contained. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a skin remedy and as a treatment for skin irritations, eczema, and itch.